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Citation for published version:

Delcourt, C, Carcel, C, Zheng, D, Sato, S, Arima, H, Bhaskar, S, Janin, P, Al-shahi Salman, R, Cao, Y, Zhang, S, Heeley, E, Davies, L, Chalmers, J & Anderson, C 2019, 'Comparison of ABC Methods with Computerized Estimates of Intracerebral Hemorrhage Volume: The INTERACT2 Study', *Cerebrovascular diseases extra*, pp. 148-154. <https://doi.org/10.1159/000504531>

Digital Object Identifier (DOI):

[10.1159/000504531](https://doi.org/10.1159/000504531)

Link:

[Link to publication record in Edinburgh Research Explorer](#)

Document Version:

Publisher's PDF, also known as Version of record

Published In:

Cerebrovascular diseases extra

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Original Paper

Comparison of ABC Methods with Computerized Estimates of Intracerebral Hemorrhage Volume: The INTERACT2 Study

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Keywords

Intracerebral hemorrhage · Hematoma size · Imaging, stroke · Stroke outcome measures

Abstract

Background and Purpose: Hematoma volume is a key determinant of outcome in acute intracerebral hemorrhage (ICH). We aimed to compare estimates of ICH volume between simple (ABC/2, length, width, and height) and gold standard planimetric software approaches. **Methods:** Data are from the second Intensive Blood Pressure Reduction in Acute Cerebral Hemorrhage Trial (INTERACT2). Multivariable linear regression was used to compare ICH volumes on baseline CT scans using the ABC/2, modified ABC/2 (mABC/2), and MISTar software. Other aspects of ICH morphology examined included location, irregularity, heterogeneity,

Clinical Trial Registration: INTERACT2 is registered at ClinicalTrials.gov (NCT00716079).

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intraventricular and subarachnoid hemorrhage extension (SAH) of hematoma, and associated white matter lesions and brain atrophy. **Results:** In 2,084 patients with manual and semiautomated measurements, median (IQR) ICH volumes for each approach were: ABC/2 11.1 (5.11–20.88 mL), mABC/2 7.8 (3.88–14.11 mL), and MISTar 10.7 (5.59–18.66 mL). Median differences between ABC/2 and MISTar, and mABC/2 and MISTar were 0.34 (–1.01 to 2.96) and –2.4 (–4.95 to –0.7416), respectively. Hematoma volumes differed significantly with irregular shape (ABC/2 and MISTar, $p < 0.001$; mABC/2 and MISTar, $p = 0.007$) and larger volumes (mABC/2 and MISTar, $p < 0.001$; ABC/2 and MISTar, $p = 0.07$). ICH with SAH showed a significant discrepancy between ABC/2 and MISTar ($p < 0.001$). **Conclusions:** Overall, ABC/2 performs better than mABC/2 in estimating ICH volume. The largest discrepancies were evidenced against automated software for irregular-shaped and large ICH with SAH, but the clinical significance of this is uncertain.

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Introduction

Intracerebral hemorrhage (ICH) is the most severe type of stroke with case fatality ranging from 30 to 50% [1]. Age, clinical severity, and brain imaging features influence outcomes. Hematoma volume is the strongest predictor of 30-day mortality and a strong prognostic factor for patients with acute ICH [2]. Whilst various computer-assisted semi-automated methods using Hounsfield unit threshold segmentation [3, 4] for determining hematoma volume are gaining popularity in research and clinical settings, the simple ABC/2 method, which combines the largest measure in each of 3 dimensions of brain imaging slices, is most often used to derive a formal estimate of hematoma volume in this critical illness. The method was first reported by Kwak et al. [5] and Broderick et al. [6], and later validated by Kothari et al. [7], who suggested a variation to derive the C value for increased accuracy, the modified ABC/2 (mABC/2). However, as the ABC/2 method is based on the assumption that ICH has a bipyramidal ellipsoid shape, it may under- or overestimate actual ICH volume [8, 9], particularly in an irregular shape [9–11]. Herein, we aimed to quantify differences between the 2 ABC/2 methods and semiautomated multislice techniques using MISTar™ (Apollo Inc, Melbourne, VIC, Australia) software for participants of the second Intensive Blood Pressure Reduction in Acute Cerebral Hemorrhage Trial (INTERACT2; the list of all study investigators is listed in the supplementary material; for all online supplementary material, see www.karger.com/doi/10.1159/000504531) [12].

Methods

Design

INTERACT2 was an international, multicenter, open, blinded endpoint, randomized controlled trial, as described in detail elsewhere [12, 13]. In brief, 2,839 patients with spontaneous ICH within 6 h of onset and elevated systolic blood pressure (SBP, 150–220 mm Hg) were randomly assigned to receive intensive (target SBP <140 mm Hg within 1 h) or guideline-recommended (target SBP <180 mm Hg) blood pressure-lowering treatment. Demographic and clinical characteristics were recorded at the time of enrolment (baseline) of patients, with their neurological severity measured with the Glasgow Coma Scale and the National Institutes of Health Stroke Scale (NIHSS). The study protocols were approved by appropriate ethics committees at each site, and written informed consent was obtained from each patient or where appropriate, an approved surrogate. INTERACT2 is registered at ClinicalTrials.gov (NCT00716079).

Procedures for Measuring ICH Parameters

Baseline computed tomography (CT) scans were obtained according to standardized techniques and analyzed centrally by blinded assessors, where hematoma volume was determined using computer-assisted multislice morphometric and voxel threshold techniques using MISTar version 3.2 (Apollo Medical Imaging Inc, Melbourne, VIC, Australia). Briefly, on 1 axial slice, a region of interest was drawn within the ICH manually by an assessor: the Hounsfield unit range selected to include density of blood and region of interest “grown” automatically to enclose the ICH on each slice. The software automatically applied thickness to calculate volume on each slice with volumes added up manually. Intraventricular blood was not included. Calcified structures included with a density close to blood were manually subtracted. Times invested in analyzing each CT scan varied from 30 s to 3 min according to the complexity of ICH and its proximity to the cranium and calcified structures.

For this study, all CT scans had ICH volumes re-analyzed using both ABC/2 methods by 3 independent neurologists (online suppl. Figure S1). Briefly, brain CT scan slices were first screened to measure the largest diameter A of hematoma, which was followed by measuring the largest diameter perpendicular to A on the same slice to yield B. Finally, the number of slices on which hematoma was seen was tabulated and multiplied by slice thickness C. For the mABC/2 approach, C was modified by comparing each CT slice with hemorrhage to the CT slice with the largest hemorrhage; if this was >75% on the slice with the largest volume, a weighting of 1 was given in determining C; if the volume was in the range of 25–75% of the maximum slice area, a weighting of 0.5 was given; and if the area was <25% of the largest hemorrhage, the slice was excluded from analysis. These weighted values of CT containing hemorrhages were then summed to determine the value for C, which was multiplied by slice thickness [7]. Given these methods discard slices at the margins of the hematoma, they are expected to yield smaller true volumes. Measurements for A and B were made on a linear scale (in cm) in MISTar, with A, B, and C then multiplied for the product to be divided by 2, to yield an estimated hemorrhage volume in milliliters.

Irregularity of shape and heterogeneity of density (clot density variation) for ICH were assessed using the scale of Barras et al. [14], with scores assigned from 1 (most regular shape or most homogeneous density) to 5 (most irregular shape or most heterogeneous density). For analytical purposes, these measures were dichotomized as heterogeneous/irregular (scores 3–5) or homogeneous/regular (scores 1–2). Brain atrophy was measured using linear measurements and visual rating from templates, as described elsewhere [15]; the presence of any atrophy defined on at least one scale. The presence of any white matter lesion was defined as a total score ≥ 1 on the scale by van Swieten et al. [16] from measures taken in the hemisphere contralateral to the ICH by location (anterior, posterior) and extent (absent [score = 0], partly involving the white matter [score = 1], or extending up to the subcortical region [score = 2]).

Statistical Analyses

Continuous baseline variables were compared using the Student *t* test and Wilcoxon rank-sum test, and expressed as means \pm SD or medians (IQR). Categorical variables were compared using the χ^2 test. ICH imaging parameters (lobar location, volume, irregular shape, heterogeneous density, intraventricular extension, subarachnoid extension, white matter lesions, and atrophy) contributing to differences between the planimetric measurement and ABC/2 were assessed in crude and multivariable linear regression models. Variables were included in the multivariable model if they were significant ($p < 0.1$) in the crude analyses. Discrepancies were defined as percentages (ABC/2-MISTar/MISTar and mABC/2-MISTar/MISTar). Scatter plots were used to visualize the relationship between the discrepancy in volume measured by the ABC/2 and mABC/2 methods and MISTar measures and baseline

Table 1. Crude and adjusted linear regression analyses for discrepancies between mABC/2 and MISTar methods (mABC/2 – MISTar) for estimating volume of intracerebral hemorrhage (ICH)

ICH features	Crude				Adjusted			
	β	95% CI		p value	β	95% CI		p value
Lobar location	-2.190	-3.194	-1.185	<0.001	0.2419	-0.7648	1.2485	0.6376
Volume, mL	-2.994	-3.259	-2.729	<0.001	-3.3039	-3.6371	-2.9707	<0.001
Irregular shape	-0.575	-1.176	0.027	0.061	1.8723	1.2903	2.4542	<0.001
Heterogenous density	-1.654	-2.268	-1.040	<0.001	0.1273	-0.4607	0.7153	0.6712
Intraventricular extension	-0.751	-1.413	-0.090	0.026	-0.0607	-0.6788	0.5573	0.8472
Subarachnoid extension	-4.115	-5.202	-3.028	<0.001	-1.4648	-2.5513	-0.3782	0.0083
White matter lesion	0.871	0.264	1.479	0.005	0.6500	0.0803	1.2197	0.0254
Atrophy	0.434	-0.355	1.223	0.281	-0.4020	-1.2034	0.3994	0.3254

CI, confidence interval. Volume data were log transformed. Model adjusted for age, sex, ethnicity, high National Institutes of Health Stroke Scale score (<14 vs. ≥ 14), and history of ischemic stroke, hypertension, and antithrombotic use.

Table 2. Crude and adjusted linear regression analyses for discrepancies between ABC/2 and MISTar (ABC/2-MISTar) for estimating volume of intracerebral hemorrhage (ICH)

ICH features	Crude				Adjusted			
	β	95% CI		p value	β	95% CI		p value
Lobar location	4.181	2.730	5.632	<0.001	0.8269	-0.7504	2.4041	0.304
Volume, mL	1.588	1.165	2.011	<0.001	0.2888	-0.2274	0.8050	0.273
Irregular shape	3.787	2.931	4.644	<0.001	2.5545	1.6466	3.4624	<0.001
Heterogeneous density	2.050	1.159	2.942	<0.001	0.9493	0.0279	1.8708	0.044
Intraventricular extension	1.162	0.203	2.120	0.018	0.3953	-0.5675	1.3580	0.421
Subarachnoid extension	7.268	5.703	8.833	<0.001	5.1520	3.4574	6.8466	<0.001
White matter lesion	0.968	0.086	1.850	0.031	0.6005	-0.2923	1.4933	0.187
Atrophy	-0.339	-1.483	0.805	0.562	-1.8004	-3.0520	-0.5488	0.005

CI, confidence interval. Volume data were log transformed. Model adjusted for age, sex, ethnicity, high National Institutes of Health Stroke Scale score (<14 vs. ≥ 14), and history of ischemic stroke, hypertension, and antithrombotic use.

volume. Scatter plots were also used to visualize the relationship between the volume discrepancies and ICH shape measured by the Barras scale. All data were analyzed using SAS software (version 9.3; SAS Institute, Cary, NC, USA).

Results

Among the 2,829 INTERACT2 participants, 2,084 (74%) had available brain CT scans in a format suitable for hematoma volume measurement using semiautomated (MISTar) and manual (ABC/2 and mABC/2) methods. CT scans of 745 patients were excluded from ABC measurements because the examiners judged them to be too complex and most (740; 99%) had an infratentorial ICH location. Included patients were less often of Chinese ethnicity (66.4 vs. 71.9%; $p = 0.006$), were randomized earlier (3.7 vs. 3.8 h; $p = 0.009$), and had higher median Glasgow Coma Scale scores (14 [13–15] vs. 14 [12–15]; $p = 0.001$), smaller hematomas on planimetric measurements (10.7 vs. 12 mL; $p < 0.001$) and SAH extension (8 vs. 5%, $p = 0.01$) than those excluded (online suppl. Table S1).

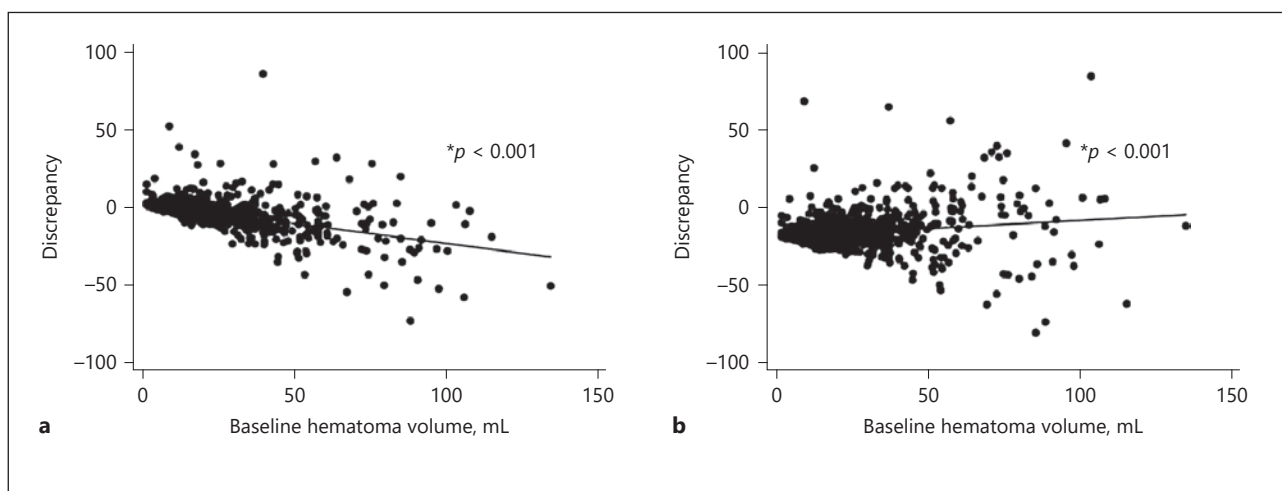


Fig. 1. Association between baseline hematoma volume and measurement discrepancy. Linear regression model. **a** ABC/2 versus MISTar. Discrepancy = $0.28692 - 0.25488 \times \text{hematoma volume}$ ($r^2 = 0.3131$). A positive correlation for differences between the ABC/2 method and MISTar and increasing volume of ICH (measured using MISTar) is seen with larger discrepancies when ICH volume increases. **b** mABC/2 versus MISTar. Discrepancy = $-0.18106 + 0.13183 \times \text{hematoma volume}$ ($r^2 = 0.0399$). A positive correlation for differences between the mABC/2 method and MISTar and increasing volume of ICH with larger discrepancies is seen when ICH volume increases.

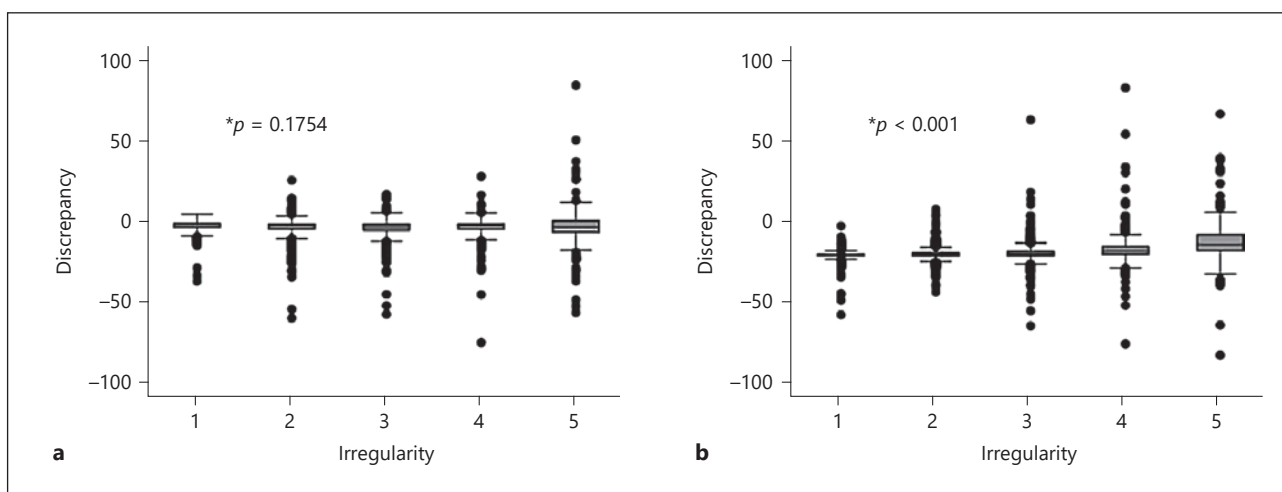


Fig. 2. Association between baseline hematoma irregularity and measurement discrepancy. Linear regression model. **a** ABC/2 versus MISTar. Discrepancy = $-3.10078 - 0.17191 \times \text{shape score}$ ($r^2 = 0.0009$). The largest differences between ABC/2 and MISTar are seen with irregular ICH, corresponding to Barras scale scores 3–5. **b** mABC/2 versus MISTar. Discrepancy = $-3.92960 + 2.24211 \times \text{shape score}$ ($r^2 = 0.0714$). The largest differences between the mABC/2 and MISTar are seen with irregular ICH, corresponding to Barras scale score 3–5.

The median volumes across ABC/2, mABC/2, and MISTar measures were 11.1 (5.11–20.88), 7.8 (3.88–14.11), and 10.7 mL (5.59–18.66), respectively. Median differences between ABC/2 and MISTar (ABC/2-MISTar) were 0.34 mL (–1.01 to 2.96) and between mABC/2 and MISTar (mABC/2-MISTar) –2.4 mL (–4.95 to –0.7416) (online suppl. Tables S2, S3).

Tables 1 and 2 provide results of crude and multivariable linear regression analyses. ICH cases showing the biggest differences in volumes between both methods were those that were irregular and associated with SAH extension. Figure 1 shows a positive correlation for differences between both methods and increasing ICH volume with larger discrepancies when ICH volume increases. Figure 2 illustrates the differences by shape according to the Barras scoring system. Irregular ICH, corresponding to Barras scale score 3–5, showed the largest differences between the 2 methods.

Discussion

These secondary analyses of the INTERACT2 imaging database show that estimated volumes of acute ICH in cases where the hematoma is round to ellipsoid in shape without SAH extension are comparable utilizing the ABC/2 and mABC/2 approaches against a semiautomated measurement. However, significant differences emerge when the hematoma is large and irregular, with mABC/2 tending to underestimate volume due to its modified method of deriving the C value. However, any measurement error of volume is small (1–2 mL) and unlikely to be clinically important for most ICH cases, as such a difference is estimated to translate into 5–10% increased odds of poor outcome [14, 15].

The difference seen between conventional ABC/2 and MISTar for regular ICH is similar to a report by Kothari et al. [7] in 118 cases, where the simple method performs well for most ICH types. There are many reports of differences in the approaches for patients with large and irregular ICH [6–8, 16], and this appears greater for hematomas in a lobar location [4, 7, 16]. In INTERACT2, lobar ICH was present in only 10% of cases and did not influence measurement error in our analyses. This was not the case for SAH expansion, which produces technical challenges in delimitating from ICH when it is often irregular. Although white matter lesions have been shown to be associated with large ICH, possibly from rarefaction of brain tissue and blood brain barrier damage [17], the only differences in hematoma volumes introduced were between the mABC/2 and planimetric methods.

Strengths of our analysis include the large dataset derived from a pragmatic international multicenter study with systematic data collection and rigorous central analysis of imaging. However, we had to exclude cases of infratentorial ICH from analyses due an inability to clearly define the hematoma border, introducing further selection bias in a clinical trial population of hypertensive, predominantly mild/moderately severe ICH. Finally, these were post hoc analyses subject to chance associations and incomplete adjustment for confounders.

In summary, the easy-to-use ABC/2 method provides an accurate estimate of hematoma volume in mild/moderately sized, ellipsoid-shaped ICH. While measurement error is apparent for large and irregular ICH, an accurate measurement of hematoma volume may be less relevant in such cases due to the overall poor prognosis [1]. The alternative, more complicated mABC/2 method consistently underestimates hematoma volumes and is not recommended for practice or research.

Statement of Ethics

The study protocols were approved by appropriate ethics committees at each site, and written informed consent was obtained from each patient or where appropriate, an approved surrogate.

Disclosure Statement

C.D. holds a National Heart Foundation of Australia Postdoctoral Fellowship. S.S. held a fellowship from the Japan Brain Foundation during these analyses and is an employee of Bayer, Japan. J.C. has received research grants from NHMRC and Idorsia. C.S.A. holds a Senior Principal Research Fellowship of the NHMRC of Australia, and reports receiving travel reimbursement and honorarium from Takeda China, Boehringer Ingelheim, and Amgen. C.C., D.Z., H.A., S.B., P.J., R.A.-S.S., Y.C., S.Z., E.H., and L.D. report no disclosures.

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